

1648

James USSHER, Archbishop of
ARMAGH pronounced the Creation
of earth to have occurred in
4004BC

1648

The army which had defeated King Charles I resolved that he must die.

1648

Treaty of Münster, Dutch independence.
Treaty of Westphalia and Thirty
Years' War.

Civil War of the Fronde begins in
France.

William II of Orange stadtholder

Oct 24, 1648

Peace between Spain and Netherlands was finally concluded at Münster in WESTPHALIA. The historic meeting was held in the FRIEDENSSAAL (peace chamber) in the 14th cen. town hall.

The 30 yr war killed approx. 8 m souls.

Aug 17, 1648

1912 Dates J-BK

PRESTON (Lancashire, England)

Cromwell defeated the Scotch Royalist
Army at Preston

1648-1649

HURON INDIANS

Confederation of four North American
Indian tribes destroyed in
war with Dutch-supported Iroquois
Indians (1648/49)

1648

Jim Hunt

Treaty of Westphalia

1648

you ask

Italy
death of Ferris Modena

Treaty of Westphalia (30 yrs war)

1648

Signed 1648, brought 30 yrs war to a close. It was a landmark in European history, for it marked the failure of the Habsburg empire to impose ultra absolutism or Roman Catholicism on a united Germany. It set boundaries in a pattern to last virtually unchanged until 19th Cen. Have recognized the growing strength of national states. The notion of national sovereignty triumphed over the waning influence and authority of both empire and

and papacy (the pope denounced the treaty in 1651). Within the empire, 334 states and free cities were recognized as sovereign members of the diet, free to deal with their own affairs. Sweden obtained west Pomerania; Brandenburg gained east Pomerania; France gained Alsace; and the independence of the Netherlands and the Swiss Confederation was explicitly recognized. The Treaty settlement of the religious issue was momentous. Calvinist rulers were given the rights granted to Protestants by the Peace of Augsburg (1555). mounted some measure of protest to Christian minorities.

1648

Second Civil War

England

Charles surrendered to Scots Presbyterians (1646); failed to agree on establishment of Presbyterian Church in England and was returned to parliament (1647); negotiations failed and Charles escaped to Isle of Wight and made treaty with Scots, promising trial period for Presbyterians. Scots invaded England in 1648, but Second Civil War ended

their route by Cromwell's Army at
Preston.

France

1648

When Louis XIV came to the throne in

1653 he was 5 yrs old. Power rested with Cardinal

Mazarin, the dominant member of the
council of regency. Mazarin's ascendancy

alienated a section of the nobility, at a time
when the bankruptcy of the crown made it
necessary to find means of raising revenue. The pockets
and pride of the financial and official classes suffered.

In 1648 France was still at war with Spain. To raise
money, Mazarin issued a *lit de justice* to the Paris parliament,
a device which compelled it to carry out royal commands.

without discussion. The parlement rebelled, and
Mazarin ordered the arrest of 3 members. When one
escaped and was seized in full view of the Paris mob,
a riot broke out. So the FROONDE (named after the Fr
sword for slaying) began. Fighting went on for 5 yrs,
the frondeurs were for the most part noblemen
eager to settle private quarrels & Parisians of the
merchant & professional classes eager to gain
control of the City's administration. When the Army,
under prince of Condé, captured Paris in 1652, the
Fronde collapsed. Absolute monarchy survived
intact, and the young Louis XIV learned valuable
lessons: (1) Stuff the Paris Parlement (2) Turn nobles into
court dandies, & (3) make his home, not in mob-infected
Paris, but at Versailles.